

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1895.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bur-the Unrigh Passes and New York Associated, is at 31 to 32 Ann atreet. All information and meuts for public use instantly disseminated t press of the whole country.

The New President of France.

The outcome of vesterday's meeting of she two Houses of the French Parliament in joint session at Versailles does not augur well for the maintenance of tranquillity and

Again, as in the case of M. CARNOT, the French legislators have chosen for the office of Chief Magistrate a man comparatively obscure, less known, indeed, to foreigners than the baritone singer of the same name, and apparently commended mainly to the support of the Moderates by his previous lack of opportunities to make enemies. Unlike CARNOT, he does not appeal to sentiment by his possession of a patronymic illustrious in republican traditions; and, again, unlike CARNOT, he does not enter office with the moral support of an overwhelming majority. According to one report he received 410, and according to another 485 votes; in either case he did not obtain what would constitute a majority of the Congress, had all its members been present and voting. What is still more ominous of trouble, we can see that, allowing for the numerous votes of friendly Senators, he represents a minority of the downright anti-monarchical members of the Chamber of Deputies. The extraordinary number of abstainers from voting indicates the absence of confidence in the ability of any successful nominee under the existing system to retain his office long, and should emphasize the demand, certain now to be widespread, for a drastic revision of the relations of the French Executive to the legislature.

The direction which the change ought to take, in the opinion of the Socialists and of Radicals of the Jacobin type, is well known. They would abolish the Presidency and the Senate, and transform the popular branch of the legislature into a body identical with the Convention of 1793, to committees of which all executive functions would be confided. It must be acknowledged that the drift of events since 1871 has gone far to realize the Socialist and Jacobin ideal; for the President and the Senate have been nearly reduced to nullities, and the one vital, dynamic, and overshadowing factor left under the Constitution of 1875 is the Chamber of Deputies.

It is certain, however, that France does not wish to see a revival of the Convention of 1793, and that if the sober-minded masses of the people are suffered betimes to declare themselves, a revision of the Constitution might be carried out on lines more favorable to the permanence of free institutions. That the authority and independence of the President of the French republic need buttressing is demonstrated by the fact that, of the five preceding tenants of the office, four resigned; the fifth might have been driven to do so but for his assassination. A transfer of the right of electing him from the legislature to the people would go far to fortify the Executive.

If the French are unwilling to follow further American precedent, and authorize their Chief Magistrate to govern without a Cabinet accountable to the popular branch of the legislature, they can at least with safety give him the power still retained by an English sovereign, almost the only power left to that semblance of a ruler, that of dissolving Parliament and appealing to the country without securing the previous assent of the Senate.

The monarchical majority of the Versailles Assembly, by which the Constitution of 1875 was framed, made the assent of the Senate requisite, because they believed that they had taken effective precautions to maintain a control of that body. Those precautions have come to naught; with every year the Senate has shown a more lively sympathy with the current of opinion in the Chamber, and it is fast tending to be come a mere echo of the popular branch. Ere long, for a President to request the cooperation of the Senate in the matter of an appeal to the constituencies will be equivalent to asking the Chamber of Deputies to consent to its own dissolution.

The question whether the presidentia and parliamentary types of government can be blended, as Frenchmen have tried to blend them, will not be regarded as decisively settled until the Constitution of 1875 has been so revised as to cause the President to be elected by the people, and to give him the right of dissolving Parliament on his own motion. Will M. FAURE, of whom we know only that he is a shipowner of Havre, who entered the Chamber in 1881, and successively be came Under Secretary of the Colonies and Minister of Marine, have sufficient vigor of character and comprehension of the exigencies of the conjuncture to insist on an appeal to the electors for the avowed pur pose of securing a legislature pledged to a thorough revision of the organic law We shall not have to wait long for an answer. Meanwhile the Socialists and Radicals have reason to be encouraged by the events of the last few days. If M. FAURE is a weak man, there are dark days ahead for France, for he enters office under circumstances which might well dismay the

Boss Parkhurst and Mayor Strong

Mayor STRONG said, in the course of an after-dinner speech last Saturday evening, that the twelve days that he had passed in the Mayor's office had been the happies in his life. Everything that occurred had tended to make him happy. His visitors spoke only pleasant words to him. The newspapers, without exception, had treated him kindly. Peace and contentment reigned in his breast, filled out with good intentions only. His countenance beamed with

pleasure and betokened a conscience at rest.

Already his day of trouble and sorrow has come. PARKHURST is after him with shovel and tongs, and his joyous dream is over. PARKHURST looks on Mayor STRONG as his creature, and he will not brook any sign of disobedience to him as the Boss, whether it comes from his rival, Boss PLATT, from Governor MORTON, the Legislature, or the Mayor. He means to take personal charge of reform, and if the constituted authorities of the city and State stand in his | the better off because of their failure to win. way, he will bombard them with vituperative sermons, condemnatory prayers, and abusive letters and interviews. It is his job, and he will stand no interference in his way of doing it from officers he looks upon as morely his agents.

The conflict which has now begun between Mayor STRONG and PAREHURST was inevias the Mayor undertook to go ahead on his own account and not in strict obedience to | There are a great many men in this town | endorsing bonds as well as in any other

the orders of the Boss; and it will continue until one or the other is conquered. Boss PARRHURST starts with the advantage of having the Committee of Seventy on his side as a collective subordinate Boss. The New York Presbytery is with him, too, and people are subscribing money to build him a hall as the headquarters from which to issue his decrees and carry on his campaign, and more thoroughly organize his detective forces as a City Vigilance League. Every Sunday when laymen are at rest from toll, he will continue the warfare with red-hot sermons and comminatory prayers, which in itself is an enormous advantage over sinners.

or the Mayoralty.

Texas Is Safe.

ence for a Governor to succeed Hood, comes

CULBERSON, the Democratic candidate, with

a total of 207,000 votes. That is as it

should be. Following closely comes Nu-

GEST, too closely for future safety, perhaps.

He is the Populist income tax man, and his

total is 152,000. Then follows the Black

Flag Republican, third at the post, with

54,000 votes, and SCHMIDT, the Lily-White

Republican, is fourth with 5,000. Pro-

hibitionists, it seems fair to infer from the

official returns, are not numerous in Texas.

Their candidate, DUNN, polled 2,100 votes,

A notable and significant fact about recent

elections in the United States which should

not escape the attention of the judicious, is

that the more remote the States are from

Democratic Administration, the greater is

the measure of Democratic success. Thus

we see a Democratic plurality of more than

50,000 in Texas, and a Democratic majority

for Governor in California. It is probably

a fair inference that in an electoral contest

in Alaska, if there had been one, the Demo-

crats would have won in 1893 and 1894

especially if all mail communications with

the city of Washington, D. C., had been

suspended since the 4th day of March, 1893.

For and Against the Nicaragua Canal

Although the discussion of the Nicaragua

Canal bill in the Senate has been somewhat

intermittent, it is clear that the field of de-

bate has been very fully covered by its

friends, led by Mr. MORGAN, and its oppo-

The Indiana Senator has proposed a sub

stitute for the bill, which provides for an-

other survey, at Government expense, of the

route now adopted for the canal, together

with a report on the practicability and the

cost of a canal by that route, and by any

other route that the engineers may deem

This amendment is objected to for the

reason that it postpones indefinitely the

present scheme of Government control and

construction of the canal, and that there

have already been eleven surveys, four under

the auspices of the Government, and four

by private interests, besides three by for-

Again, the present bill itself contains

provision for an additional survey, "to make

certain of the feasibility, permanence, and

cost of said canal," though this is discre-

tionary with the President. Under section

4 of the bill the President is authorized at

any time to suspend the issue of the endorsed

bonds of the company until Congress, being

informed by him of the reasons for such sus-

pension, shall otherwise direct. It would

therefore appear that he might allow no

bonds at all to be issued until after a new sur-

vey and estimate by three engineers, one from

the navy, one from the army, and one from

civil life, as provided in the bill. Still, it

would be possible to meet some objections

by making this preliminary survey compul-

sory, adding, also, as Mr. TURPIE's amend-

ment provides, that none of these engineers

shall be interested in, or have been employed

by, the canal company or any allied corpora-

tion. Then it could be further provided that

if they should find the enterprise feasible,

should approve the route selected, and should

estimate the cost to be not greater than a

specified sum, the work of issuing the bonds

should proceed, and the other provisions of

The main need at the present time is less

that of hurrying the construction than of

arriving at a definite undertaking of the

enterprise by the Government, on certain

conditions to be fixed and on certain suppo-

sitions, the truth of which is to be verified.

To combine this purpose of a definite as-

sumption of the work by this country,

which would make its success sure, with

that proper caution that ascertains by com-

petent and disinterested officers the amount

to which the Government will really be

committed, and the probabilty of reimburse-

ment through the earnings of the canal

A glance at the map of the world furnishes

the fundamental argument for a canal

through the Isthmus, and shows clearly

enough why the project of cutting it dates

back through generations. The distance

saved between New York and San Fran-

cisco by the Nicaragua Canal, over Cape

Horn, is 9,894 miles. About the same sav-

the west coast of Mexico and of North

America in general. But we find also a

great saving between New York and the

west coast of South America, ranging from

8,418 miles in the voyage to Guayaquil, to

6,988 to Callao and 5,062 to Valparaiso.

The saving from New York to the Sandwich

Islands is 7,842 miles. When we enter the

Gulf of Mexico the gains are even greater,

being, for example, 11,005 miles between

New Orleans and San Francisco, and 5,975

miles between New Orleans and Valparaiso.

There are also great savings in distance for

the European ports. Thus the average sav-

ing from Liverpool to San Francisco and the

west Mexican coast is about 7,000 miles.

Similar gains would of course be made by

Amsterdam. The saving in distances car-

ries a saving in the cost of transportation,

which implies abundant tolls and an in-

crease in the world's trade, thus helping to

Mr. TURPIE's objections to the enterprise,

owever, go much deeper than the question

of the probable returns on its cost. He thinks

that the bill may be unconstitutional; and

again, that since the company asked no

guarantee of its bonds in 1889 when seek-

ing a charter, it is entitled to none now

that the enterprise has been blacklisted by

the financial world in all its various forms

whereas there would be abundant capi

tal for it if really promising; that the

methods of construction adopted are im-

reservoirs by rock fill, in such a climate

destroyed by rains or earthquakes to justify

If all these allegations are well based, the

laying out of money for a new survey, as

provided for in Mr. TURPIE's substitute

seems a needless expense. If the bill is

the expense of construction.

insure financial success to the canal.

ought not to be a difficult task.

the bill should take effect.

nents, led by Mr. TURPIE.

worthy of their examination.

eign Governments.

a gain of only 40 over the figures of 1892.

mocracy at the top of the poll.

The resources of Boss PARKHURST must not be underrated. He is well intrenched, and his material of war is large and varied, for he is a man of a glib tongue; he has an abundantly supplied arsenal of declamation, and he is skilled as a detective. He uses against his enemies both the weapons of carnal warfare and the thunderbolts he calls down from heaven. He is determined to stay in the field, for he tells his organ, the disreputable World, that we are in a crisis "after a crisis," and he is convinced that he is the Boss commissioned by

heaven to get us out of it. The Mayor, the Governor, and the Legislature, therefore, have a big fight on their hands; but, however great may be its strain on them, its progress will afford entertainment for the public, now beginning to recover their equilibrium after the hysterics of the last campaign; and as it goes on they can enjoy its passages at arms all the more, for the fighting will be succeeded by the peace which will come with the overthrow of the political parson. Boss PARKHURST has started in with a violence which will eventually wear him out, if the other side keep their breath and their heads.

Senator Sherman's Financial Bill.

Senator SHERMAN of Ohio, in the bill which he introduced in the Senate yesterday, has again shown the financial and statesmanlike ability for which he is distinguished. The bill meets the exigencies of the situation in the best way in which they can be met. It provides for the issue of short term bonds with which to supply the deficiency in the Treasury and to maintain the redemption of the legal tenders; and it authorizes the issue by the national banks upon these bonds, and upon all other Government bonds, of circulating notes to their par value. Remaining currency questions are left to be settled hereafter.

We do not admire Senator SHERMAN in all respects. He has done and said many things for which he should be censured On this occasion, however, he deserves approval, and his bill ought promptly to be come a law. It might be better to make the bonds for which it provides expressly payable in gold, principal and interest, but this is too much to expect from Congress as at present constituted.

Gorman Solus.

The last vote and the test vote on the question of letting loose upon the land the inquisitors of the Populist income tax occurred on an amendment offered by Mr. QUAY. The QUAY amendment provided a way to determine the validity and constitutionality of the income tax before its enforcement. Most of the Republicans who voted supported this amendment. Three Democrats, and only three, voted to rescue their party from its immense disgrace. The three Democrats are DAVID B. HILL

of New York, JAMES SMITH, Jr., of New Jersey, and GEORGE GRAY of Delaware.

When the unconstitutional income tax is swept into the sewer by the decision of the Supreme Court, let it be remembered to the honor of these three Senators that they resisted the iniquity at the last. At the last call their votes were for Democratic principles and against Socialistic principles. It is especially gratifying to find GRAY of Delaware, who is so often described as the Administration's mouthpiece in the Senate, and whose previous record on the income tax has not been satisfactory, standing squarely now with HILL and SMITH.

In company with the Southern plunderers of the North, and the Western haters of thrift, and the howling Populists like ALLEN of Nebraska and KYLE of South Dakota, we find ARTHUR P. GORMAN of Maryland casting his vote against the final effort to block the income tax!

In June last, on the motion to strike the Populist income tax out of the Tariff bill, Mr. GRAY voted with Mr. GORMAN on the side of cowardice. Now GORMAN stands there solus. He comes out at the finish with the proud distinction of being alone among Northern and Eastern Senators of either party to lend a helping hand to Populism at the last stage before the actual execution of its predatory project.

As for EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., of New York, he was out of sight.

A Million Seekers of Office.

Why is it that so many men are running wild after office, any appointment which the Mayor, the Governor, or any other functionary has the power to make? Mayor STRONG and Governor Morton have been under siege ever since their election, and the new Recorder recently complained that there were 2,400 applicants for the ten or twelve petty offices in his gift. The amount of pay, in most cases, cannot be any attraction to an able-bodied citizen, who can ordinarily look for but a short term, with uncertainty of tenure all the time. An industrious or energetic man has a better chance of making money by taking up some pursuit for which he is adapted, or by going into business, or even by the law or the

gospel, than by officeholding. The number of officeholders who grow rich upon their salaries is very small, perhaps less than one in ten thousand. In but few cases is the public service highly remunerative, and in most cases it gives but a bare living to those engaged in it. The income of Mr. GOFF as Recorder, for example, is greater than those of all the subordinates whom he has the authority to appoint, yet a good many of the 2,400 applicants for little places under him were doubtless men of

very good capacity, some of them, perhaps, not less competent in the law than himself. The race for office is a tremendous and perpetual race. It is probable that, taking the whole country over, taking account of Federal, State, and municipal offices, a million people are periodically engaged in practicable, notably that of constructing it. Perhaps nine out of ten of them are

that even if built it would be too easily The man who has a good trade, or a paying business, or a fair practice in any professional pursuit, had better stick to it and reap his reward in peace; unless, indeed, he would enjoy the honor of running for some elective office, like that of President, Gov. ernor, member of Congress, Mayor, Alderunconstitutional, there is an end of the matman, or Sheriff of New York. Such places ter; but Mr. MORGAN cannot understand table. It was sure to be precipitated as soon | may be worth taking for the honors that | why Congress should not have power to sometimes accrue to the holders of them. raise money for a public enterprise by

way, or why that canal, with all its who could not afford to take the Presidency commercial and strategic importance for this continent, should not become a public enterprise. Evidently it is looked upon in foreign countries to a large degree as an American enterprise, and very naturally The belated official returns of the Novem-European espitalists have accordingly not ber election in Texas are at hand. They are been urgent to undertake it thus far. But welcome to Democrats. They show that the Mr. Morgan has cited as a precedent for party is in fine fettle in the Lone Star State, the present bill the legislation under which while the Republicans are divided. These the United States took \$7,000,000 of stock are not days in which Democrats love to in the Bank of the United States, the other dwell upon the details of official canvasses, stockholders being private persons and holdbut the returns from Texas have a sort of ing \$28,000,000 worth of stock. In the presisolated interest, for they exhibit the Deent case, the Government would own \$70,-First and foremost in the people's prefer-

000,000 out of \$100,000,000, and have ten out of the fifteen directors of the company. It must also be remembered that the Nicaragua Canal cannot be expected to yield dividends like the Suez Canal under any circumstances. Our Government will be reimbursed if it pays three per cent., and there is good expectation that it will pay much more. But such a margin of prospective interest, with all the attendant risks, might not tempt private capitalists, and yet in no proper sense could the enterprise be described as blacklisted. In the public advantages to the country the Government might find even a smaller dividend profitable; and yet that consideration would not appeal to private capitalists.

Finally, the objections to the practicability of the enterprise are matters of evidence and professional opinion, and have long the city of Washington, the headquarters of been considered; but, if still disturbing, they could be submitted to the preliminary decision of the proposed Engineer Board.

> As a politician the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT does not always seek to conceal his move-ments and manœuvres. At times he may even be beheld walking in the open air; and we have seen him shake hands like any ordinary citizen. We suspect he may be a good man after all.

Representative HICKS of Pennsylvania has abandoned his bill to amend the Copyright act. There is reason to believe that Mr. HICKS took this step after satisfying himself that the real purpose of the proposed amendment was dishonest and that THE SUN had rightly characterized it as framed in the nterests of newspapers which may desire to steal literary property and not have to go to jail or pay damages for doing so. If this is so, we extend to Mr. HICKS the assurance of our distinguished esteem, and congratulate him upon having dissolved even the very slight bond that brought him in union with the most dishonest and deprayed newspaper ever published in the newspaper history of the world.

It appears that the charming hexameter poem on certain Italian dagos employed under an Irish foreman, which has lately excited a good deal of admiring comment, is the production of Prof. CHARLES F. JOHNSON of Trinity College Hartford. We congratulate Trinity College on ssing a professor of such genius and ability. He is likely to become known as the author of more important works.

The foreigner soon gives place to the native. The changes in the population of the city go on rapidly. When the Hebrew Technical Institute was established twelve years ago for the training of the children of Jewish immigrants in mechanical trades, most of the boys who sought admission to it were of Russian birth; but we learn from the report for last year, which has been published, that the majority of the scholars in the institute at this time are American born. The immigrants who came to the city but a few years ago have raised children here, and these children speak our language, attend our schools, absorb American principles, and are Americans; while their foreign-bo sires, of whose influence some people are afraid. pass away. The change goes on before our eyes, while we are hardly aware of it. The foreign spirit does not last forever.

The Hebrew Technical Institute is a very use ful organization. It takes boys at about the fourteenth year of their age and gives them a three years' course of instruction upon terms that are nearly gratuitous. In the first two years they acquire a general knowledge of the mechanic arts, and in the third year they are trained in some special branch of industry, such, for example, as wood carving, iron working, frescoing, mechanical drawing, or applied electricity. The institute is supported by the voluntary contributions of its friends.

It has been in existence long enough to show its practicability. Many hundreds of young ads have left it to enter upon the practice of the industries which they had learned, and they are much sought after by the employers of skilled labor, from whom they get good wages. The institute's report for the past year is the interesting and encourage yet been issued.

What a prodigious measure of fame the new Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department can win by keeping the streets clean. We are sure that the two official predecessors of Col. WARING, to wit: ANDREWS and BREN-NAN, as well as all the other good citizens of New York, will wish him success. His task, we may remark, is not one that is absolutely impossible of accomplishment, even in the winter

Negotiations for the sale of stock in the New York Baseball Club show that it is valued at about fifty cents on the dollar. Yet, barring Boston, New York is the best baseball city in the country. So the first, if not the only, profit in the game lately has been reaped by the public, who have for their investments at the gate got the value of one hundred cents on the doling, of course, applies to all other points on lar and more. The mark of the disturbance created in the ball business by the Brotherhood enterprise is still deep.

A Lady's Appeal for Old Manners. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let the SUN that shines for all, shine for me to-day and illuminate a subject that interests me, viz., the effect on society of social notoriety. The news-

papers claim it pays them. Perhaps it does; but does it pay society? The modern hostess is overadvertised, like the modern actress. She has become indolent and falls to do her duty. She loves flattery and the daily mention of her jewels, clothes, and entertainments, but she has no thought of her duties as a hostess. She is posting before a larger audience. The effect on the younger women is deplorable, and manners are gettling to be a lost art. One is invited to entertainments that fall to entertain, and the lady of the house seems unconscions of the fact. New York, for its size and wealth, is not a gay city. The private balls are few and far between, the public subscription affairs are economically administered, and dances in private houses far too few. Were the city as gay as it ought to be, reporting theatre clubs and luncheous would be an impossibility. Every large elliner is chronicled, and the guests mentioned, as if the event was unique, and not soon to be repeated. Dancing classes are raised to the distinction of balls, whereas this cheap form of catertainment is closely allied to a hotel hop.

The fact is that Americans are losing their love of home and its sectusion. We must return to the old fashions and old manners; and believe with me, that as soon as a reporter enters the house, elegance and refinement fly out of the window. The modern hostess is overadvertised, like the other European ports, like Hamburg and

The Mayor's Woes.

From Truth.

Oh. damn it:" said the Mayor.

More reporters here again.

They contain by the dute. It.

Every time I take my pen.

They worry me.

They say most silly things.

They take it me I'm a angel.

Then they want to see my wings. One will ask me how my lunch was.
Another wants to know
When I'm going to close the dives up,
Or clear the alreads of snow;
They insist.
They persist,
I'll a fellow cannot tell,
Wester this is the City Rall,
Or a corner room in hell.

I have listened to their chatter, 100 I cannot speak or think. Their advice about this office. Makes me tairet; for a drink; soil they cant. For (can)

shifthey man.
For i can't
Vae a foos to kick them out;
Though i cit you i should do so
If it wan't tor this goul.

COFFEE EXCHANGE POLITICS. Reported Attinck on the Charter-Wanted,

The Coffee Exchange, in Lord's court, Exchange place, is in a peck of trouble most of the Yesterday, while the annual election was on word came over the wires from Albany that an application had been made to Attorney-General Hancock to proceed for an annulment of the charter of the exchange. All shands at the Cof-

a Clearing Rouse with No Leak,

fee Exchange denied any knowledge of the application. The election proceeded, with the fol-

lowing result:

President—Charles M. Ruil,
Vice-Fresident—James N. Jarvie,
Treasurer—John F. Scott.
Managers—J. H. Labaroc, Henry Schaeter, Ratje
Siedenburg, James C. Russell, George Gravenborst.
William Bayne, Jr.

William Bayne Jr.

This was the regular ticket. The independent ticket was nowhere.

Just why the authorities of the Exchange denied knowledge of the application before Mr. Hancock is not apparent. It was quickly learned that Theodore it. Lurnam & Co. and H. M. Wagner & Co. of Estimore, through their lawyers, were responsible for the application. These two firms were suspended on Oct. 22 for one year for refusing to accept coffee purchased of W. H. Crossman & Brother on the allegation that the coffee was not only artificially colored but that it was adulterated. The Exchange sustained W. H. Crossman & Brother, and the two firms were suspended as aforesaid. But they propose to fight.

This, though, is only one chapter in the Exchange's troubles. The real episode of the elec-

but that it was adulterated. The Exchange sustained W. H. Crossman & Brother, and the two firms were suspended as aforesaid. But they propose to fight.

This, though, is only one chapter in the Exchange's troubles. The real episode of the election was a circular issued by the Nominating Committee, consisting of Frank Williams, George W. Vanderhoef, Peter A. Leman, James H. Kirby, and E. H. White, The circular of these gentlemen recites that they have ascertained that all the candidates at yesterday's election were in favor of a clearing house system. The stinging point of the circular is:

In all speculative dealings for tweive months to come absolute accrecy is the main factor for the secutive of the operators, particularly in an article like cortion; and while absolute facts are unobtainable today without a breach of confidence, in at least a dozen offices, which is far more limited than either grain or cotton; and while absolute facts are unobtainable today without a breach of confidence, in at least a dozen offices the danger of leakage in case of a clearing house would be confined to a single quarter. In ordinary times, when no great issues exist on the market which are of vital importance to either buils or bears, and when the clearing house would run an ordinary risk, the question of discretion is more easily observed than in times when the speculation, on either side of the market becomes so large or so vital that the risk of the clearing house as well as the parties involved in the speculation, which offer no such tempting indusements on obtained the control of a such control of this information entirely upset such operations, in other markets where clearing house how interests were so large that they managed to obtain control of this information in close detail, to the detriment of the market, where such oreach of confidence occurs, as it is proposed that this plan shall be placed in the hands of a corporation when is not conversant with the persoance or detail of the coffee business such company's re

AMUSING CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Col. King at Willert's Point Shows Then WHITESTONE, Jan. 17.—About a hundred men

hers of the American Society of Civil Engineers with their wives and other ladies, arrived at Willett's Point on the steamer Sam Sloan at noon to-day and spent several hours as guests of Col William King, commandant of the post. The post band was brought aboard the steamer, and with music, dancing, and feasting an hour was spent merrily. Col. King then announced that a few experi-

ments with his large electro magnet and some ments with his large electro magnet and some submarine explosions would be given for the entertainment of the party.

Beer kegs were substituted for the regular torpedoes, as the latter are too expensive for ordinary experiments, and the kegs serve the purpose as well. Three kegs were exploded at intervals of a few minutes. They contained, respectively, 185, 150, and 140 pounds of giant powder. The large explosion of the larger charge threw a wooden buoy about 170 feet in the air and made a waterspout nearly 100 feet high.

The attention of the party was next directed to Col. King's huge gun magnet, which stands on top of the ramparts. The large 15-inch gun, wrapped with a dozen miles of insulated wire, forms the most powerful magnet in the world. The electricity is supplied by a large dynamo. The Colonel, who always superintends the experiments, gave orders for the current to be turned on and the capers of the magnet began. Some of the spectators took spikes and others scrap iron, which they found was perfectly magnetized at a distance of eight or ten yards from the gun, so that when they put two pieces together it was difficult to separate them. They would then throw the iron in the air and it would be attracted with much force to the core of the magnet. The experiment with cannon balls was next shown. Five balls weighing 350 pounds each were suspended, one beneath the other, from the muzzle of the gun. The bottom ball hung within a few inches of the ground. Then Lieut, Morrow stood with his back toward the muzzle of the gun, and stuck large belts and spikes all over his chest. Other scrap iron was also applied, and attracted by that which aircady seemed to cling to his coat. He walked away from the magnet, and he got a considerable distance before the last of the iron which covered his breast dropped to the ground. The party was then isken to the mortar battery, where they witnessed practice at firing mock shells made of wood into Little Neck Hay, At 4 o'clock the steamer left the post for New York. igh. The attention of the party was next directed

DOCK BOARD MEETS.

The Commissioners to Protest Against the Passage of the Lawson Bill, The Dock Board at its meeting vesterday

awarded the contract for dredging the North River from Thirty-fourth street in different places as far up as 134th street to Charles Dubols at 13 cents a cubic yard. Another contract for dredging on the Harlem and East rivers

bois at 13 cents a cubic yard. Another contract for dredging on the Harlem and East rivers was awarded to Morris & Cummings, their bid being 18 3-7 cents per cubic yard.

After the meeting yesterday it was annonneed that the Commissioners would draft a protest sagainst the adoption of the Lawson bill, which was recently introduced in the Legislature at Albany. The protest will be sent to the Committee on Cities next Thursday.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy met yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The sub-committee of Seventy met yesterday at the rooms of the water front," which was adopted. The committee annexes to its report the draft of a proposed amendment to the water front of the committee annexes to its report the draft of a proposed amendment to the water of the Board, to perform all the constructive work of the buikhead wall to be built on the new plan for the improvement of the water front, otherwise than by contract. It also gives the power to reject all the bids if, in the opinion of the Board, such action is for the public interest. It restores the old power to do necessary work of repair, if costing less than one thousand dollars, otherwise than by contract.

WOULDN'T BE A MARTER.

Farmer Ritchenbach Paid His Dog Tax Rather Than Go to Jull. HUNTINGTON, L. I., Jan. 17.-Farmer Gustave

Ritchenbach of West Hills, near this place, who was arrested yesterday on an attachment against his body for \$5 dog tax and \$8.25 costs, didn't go to jail after all. He refused to pay the didn't go to jail after all. He refused to pay the tax, and when the town obtained judgment against him for the amount he still continued to ignore the proceedings. His lawyer informed him that the tax was unconstitutional, so littchenhach decided he would go to jail before paying it. While on his way to jail in the custody of Deputy Sheriffs Joan Dillon and Moses White his nerve forsook him and he decided he didn't want to be a martyr after all, so reaching down in one of his boots he pulled out a greasy wad of bills and paid the tax and costs. When the train stopped at life-heatile, where a connection is made with the five-rhead train, he felt so good over his release that he treated the officers, and they all returned to this village happy. If the law is unconstitutional Mr. Hitchenbach says he prefers that asmebody class high tt out, and hereafter he will pay his dog tax without eays he prefers that sometony one ngar it and hereafter he will pay his dog tax with protest.

The Sun and the Lexow Committee

From the Half Asson East Coast Advocate, Cal. The whole world has followed with more terest the work of the Lexow committee as it has been delineated in the newspapers; and no doubt many cities as well as citizens have profited thereby. As usual however, the sensational daily papers have in many respects. Loth in news matter and editorial con-ments, warped and colored the objects and results of the investigation so that the facts and the truth havthe investigation so that the facts and the fruit have been perverted. Noticeably among the papers that have not done this is Tun Sex. In fact, Tun Sex is never guilty of faisehood or sensationalism. It is, in fact, as clear as the neodady, a bright as the sun, and equally shines for all. He he great or small no upon is great enough to prevent the truth being told about him by Tun Sex, or small enough to escape He search light if his acts are of public importance.

The Bemocratte Beteat of 1832 From the Post-Express. Evidently we have a tariff, not for revenue only.

PAINTINGS IN BROOKLYS. Annual Exhibition and Reception at the

There was a ball last night at the Union League Club in Brooklyn in the guise of an annual reception, and the night before there was a "amoker," to which were invited the artists who have contributed to the annual picture exhibition of the rinb. The paintings will on view also on Saturday and Monday to in-

vited friends of the club. Considerable drafts have been made upon the good nature and resources of the New York and Brooklyn painters and upon a few collectors and dealers to provide canvases and water-color drawings to cover the walls with. There are several fine foreign works, too, and the result altogether is a very interesting and wholly creditable exhibition. The black and white drawings in up-stairs rooms are for the most part loaned by the publishers, and are of familiar works by Abbey, Blum, Sterner, Castaigne, Loeb, Low, Marchetti, Vierge, and other illus-trators of the first class. A few very common-place pen-and-ink drawings are included, to the general lowering of the standard of this part of the show. Among the paintings in the assembly hall and

Among the paintings in the assembly half and the various reception rooms of the club are three pictures by George Inness, the "Golden Sunset," belonging to Mr. Thomas B. Clarko and nainted in 1865, being as fine in many re-spects as anything from this gifted and lamented brush. "Sundows in the Lanc." by Inness, bears date of 1892, but would be taken at a bears date of 1892, but would be taken at a glance to represent a period at least twenty years earlier. Others of the local painters of worth and standing who are represented are Mr. Shurtleff with his beautiful "Woodland Mirror." Robert C. Minor with "Evening " and "A Rainy Day:" two charming pictures by J. Francis Murphy: Bruce Crane, whose "Twilight Hour" is a picture of unusual depth and richness of tone: Thomas B. Craig, who paints Catskill scenery with cattle; F. K. M. Rehn, Charles Meiville Dewey, George H. Bogert, Carleton Wiggins, Arthur Parton, R. W. Van Bookerck, Robert Eichelberger, Henry Dearth, and C. F. Naegele. Carleton Wiggins has sent his famous "Young Hoistein Bull." a splendid animal, masterfully painted, and there are marines by George H. McCord, F. K. M. Rehn, James G. Tyler, and M. F. H. De Haas, and figures subjects by Mrs. M. R. Dixon, Harry Roseland, J. G. Brown, Maria Brooks, Douglas Valz, F. J. Barton, and Frederic Remington.

Among the foreign pictures that have been loaned are a fine Michel, an ordinary Schroyer, a graceful figure of a child with dove, by Perault; a crisp, sunny "April Pastoral," by Monchablon; paintings by Cot. Chaplin, Lefebvre, and Rico, and three admirable works by Diaz, Daubigny, and Dupré. A large canvas by Laissement, "Among Friends," from the Salon of 1804, is a work of much elaborate finish and beauty of execution.

ROME'S BANK WRECKER. In Default Also as Assignee of the Estate

ROME, Jan. 17.-On an application made by T. Curtin before the Oneida County Court, John E. Bielby, the defaulting cashier of the Central

National Bank has been removed as assignee of the estate of W. B. Cook, and to-day Howard C. Wiggins was appointed in his place. Mr. Wig-gins made a formal demand on Bielby for a report of the business transacted by him in con nection with the estate. Bielby asked for more time, saying he would make out a statement next week. Mr. Bielby admits that he has used \$4,500 belonging to the estate, but said that he owns certain assets in the bank which he will be able to turn over to make the account good. be able to turn over to make the account good. Mr. Curtin, the attorney for the assignee, has not yet been able to discover just how much money Bielby collected as assignee, but says it is something over \$5,000. The order of the court removing Bielby as assignee directed him to make an accounting on the 15th Inst., which has already passed, and unless it is forthcoming very soon a motion will undoubtedly be made in the County Court for an order directing Bielby to show cause why he should not be fined for contempt of court in failing to obey its instructions.

tions.
W. B. Cook, who conducted a wholesale and W. B. Cook, who conducted a wholesale and retail liquor buriness, made an assignment on Dec. 1, 1893. His nominal assets amount to about \$13,000. Bielby, when appointed assignce, gave a bond of \$33,000 to insure the estate against loss. His bondsmen were A. W. Orton and S. Ş. T. Gilth. The United States Grand Jury now in session at Albany is considering the cases of Heiby and Gillett and will report within a day or two. It is generally understood that Bielby will plead guilty, with the hope of getting a lighter sentence than he otherwise might get. He is at the bank every day, assisting the receiver. He makes himself so useful that the receiver desires to retain him for several montis, and his case will doubtless be put over to the March term in Utica.

FOR BISHOP OF INDIANA.

Rumor Connecting the Name of the Rev. Gossip was current in Episcopal Church circles yesterday to the effect that the Rev. Edward A. Bradley of this city is likely to be the successor to the late Right Rev. David Buel Knickerbacker, Bishop of Indiana, who died a

short time ago.

Dr. Bradley, now minister in charge of St. Agnes's Chapel of Trinity parish, is well known both in the East and West, and his long residence in Indianapolis, previous to his return to New York, makes him an available choice for the place by the people among whom he lived. He was graduated from the General Theological Seminary, in this city, in the class of 1864, and was ordained to the diaconate in Calvary Church the same year.

After his ordination he became an assistant in

After his ordination he became an assistant in Calvary Church. He then took a charge in Maine, and subsequently was called to Christ Church, in Indianapolis, where he remained until he assumed the rectorship of St. Luke's Church, in Brooklyn, about eight years ago. Three years ago Dr. Bradley accepted the administration of St. Agnes's cure of Trinity parish immediately on the completion of the beautiful chapel then erected on West Ninety-second street. ond street.

Dr. Bradley said last evening that he knew nothing about the rumor.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD'S NEW CABLE.

To Run from the Post Office to Sixth Street-With Its Spool It Weighs Forty Tons.

An enormous spool, around which is wound one of the largest cable ropes ever manufactured in this country, arrived in a big float at the foot of Jackson street, East River, early yesterday morning. From the float it was transerred to a big truck known as The Infant, which belongs to Edward Joyce, a rigger at 512 Water street. At the end of the week the spool and cable will be transferred to the power house of the Third Avenue Rallroad Company at Bayard street and the Howery. The sable will run from the Post he Howery. The cable will run from the Post office to Sixth street and back, and will be laid

Office to Sixth street and back, and will be laid in the slot as soon as possible.

Cable and spool together weigh nearly forty tons. The cable is 10,500 yards in length and one inch and a half in diameter. It was made for the Third Avenue Railroad Company by the Roebin Cable Rope Company of Trenton, N. The spool is 10 feet long by 10 in diameter. It is said that thirty strong horses will be required to convey the load from Jackson street to its destination. The truck Infant weighs ten tons in itself.

The American Protective Tariff League, The annual meeting of the American Protect

tive Tariff League was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the organization, 135 West Twenty-third street. Cornelius N. Bliss presided. The Secretary's report showed that the receipts of the organization for the year had been \$55,341.02 and the disbursements \$52,-265.92; that 32.162.000 pages of tariff literature had been distributed, and that the league had extended its lines of work more largely than in any year of its history.

To succeed the members of the Board of Managers whose terms of office expired on Jan. 15, the following were elected for the term of four years: J. F. Hauson of Georga, William L. Strong of New York, William Strange of New Jersey, Theodore Justice of Pennaylvania, and H. Clay Evans of Tennossee. The following officers were chosen: Cornelius N. Bliss, President; Joseph F. Thropp, Second Vice-President; Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, and Chester Griswold, Treasurer. 265.92; that 32,162,090 pages of tariff litera-

The Board of Electrical Control. The Board of Electrical Control met at the

Mayor's office yesterday and organized by electing the Mayor Chairman and Commissioner Henry S. Kearney Secretary. Commissioner Kearney reported that without expense to the Kearney reported that without expense to the Board or the city the Board had caused the removal of 2.731 poles and 3.008 miles of overhead wire in the last two years.

Commissioner Cummings moved that the Secretary be empowered to remove and appoint employees of the Board subject to the civil service raics. The motion was passed. Commissioner Kearney moved that the right be given to users of electrical service to string overhead wives to the nearest point where there was a subway. This was passed, and the Board adjourned.

Pined for Printing a Sunday Paper. Tonoxro, Ont., Jan. 17.-W. F. McLean, M. P.

proprietor of the Toronto World, was to-day fined S1 and costs for publishing on Sunday, Jan 8, a hewspaper containing a report of the choose fire Several buys charged with selling the paper were discharged. A CITY WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT. Red-hot Elections Every Year, but the Elected Never Quality.

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal The town of Humboldt, Kan., is an organized city of the third class, with 1,500 people, and for eighteen years there has not been a municipal officer in the town, although the city election has been held every year. Thereby

election has been held every year. Thereby shangs a tale. And as it contains a warning against the voting of bonds and going into debt, it should be told.

In the spring of 1870 there was projected south from Junction City to Parsons a railread with from Junction City to Parsons a railread with find was not a young town them, but hence was old enough to know better, voted bonds to the extent of \$15,000 for the road. Not satisfied with this debt, in 1876 the town voted \$25,000 to the Fort Scott, Humbold and Western, a road known in the West as the "Old Fifth Parallel." This road was graded from Fort Scott for the parallel. The grade may be seen to day by passengers riding along the Missouri Pacific, But the grade did not bring the flood of trade that was expected, and the bonds being sold to the usual "innocent purchaser," the town began to skirmish around the courts to keep from paying an unjust debt. The inevitable came, and in 1876 the town as a legal corporation dissolved into thin air.

When the officer of the court came to Humboldt in 1876 to compel the Mayor to turn over the interest due on the bonds, he found that, although there had been a red-hot election the spring before, and although there was a man there called Mayor, there was in deed and in legal truth no Mayor at all.

The situation has remained the same for eighteen years. In two years more the debt will be outlawed. Then Humboldt is coming up to breathe the free air once more as a municipal corporation. At present the programme is

will be outlawed. Then Humboldt is coming up to breather the free air once more as a municipal corporation. At present the programme is written upon a "tangled web." Every year the Mayor and City Council are elected. The old administration retires and the new administration comes in—only it doesn't. It comes to the threshold, but it doesn't enter. It does not "qualify."

The council meets without taking the oath of office. The Mayor is merely Chairman of a Committee of Citizens—the Council—and the meetings of the committee are held regularly. Ordinances are passed giving the City Marshal and the Street Commissioner power to keep the town

ings of the committee are held regularly. Ordinances are passed giving the City Marshal and
the Street Commissioner power to keep the town
orderly and clean. The Council cannot handle
any public money. The little money used by the
Council is raised by private subscription among
the residents of the town, and as it doesn't go
through any red tape machine and as every
one who pays these volunteer taxes knows
just how much he pays for everything,
the money is not squandered. It is, in
fact, a business administration. The City
Marshal is only a flat functionary. As City
Marshal he has power to do nothing except scare
small boys who throw melon rinds in the alleys
and to notify owners of pig pens to clean up, but
as constable of Humboldt township he can arrest
men and enforce the laws as well as the best
policeman in the world.

The Street Commissioner has no power, save
with the consent of the people, whose property
he grades up or down. He is a sort of Advisory
Board. The City Clerk issues licences to show
which are clearly flat, and his records of the proceedings of the council would have no weight in
any court. None of these appointive officers
qualify. The whole machinery of administration in the little town is carried on by common
consent.

The present Mayor—the man who was elected.

tion in the little town is carried on by common consent.

The present Mayor—the man who was elected, but who has not qualified, and will not—is W. T. McElroy, editor of the Humboldt Union. Mr. McElroy has been in the little town for thirty years, and his paper is twenty-nine years old. He thinks when the citizens get out of this hole, the man who offers to vote a bond on the town site will be hanged.

He says that the city stands ready to compromise with the "innocent purchasers" of the bonds for exactly what the purchasers are alleged to have paid, 25 cents on the dollar. This proposition, he declares, has been made and rejected several times. Every few months an officer from some court tries to find funds of the extinct corporation in some bank in the county. Not long ago the officer tried Iola. Butso far the courts have been unable to get the funds. The little town seems to have the best of the contest, and only time will release it from the trouble.

A Massachusetts Legislator's Scheme to From the Boston Herald. Representative Henry C. Bliss of West Spring-

field has been pondering over the iniquity of re-peating at elections since he served on the comnittee, last year, that investigated the Ward 17 frauds. He now thinks he has discovered a remedy for the evil. In a few days he will intro-duce a bill in the House the provisions of which will permit the presence of photographers at all polling places.
"The great difficulty in bringing repeaters to

polling places.

The great difficulty in bringing repeaters to ustice, said Mr. Hlias yestorday, is, of course, in establishing their identity. My idea in framing this bill is to provide a means for establishing their identity. I propose that representatives of political parties shall have opportunity to stand at the rail in polling places, camera in hand, and take a snap shot of a stranger who comes up to vote. If a man attempts to vote who is suspected of being a repeater his photograph may be taken on the spot, thus preserving evidence of identification if the legality of the vote is questioned.

evidence of identification if the legality of the vote is questioned.

"A knowledge that his photograph may be taken will of itself prove a deterrent to the repeater. I don't think you would find Chicken Carey voting on Tom Brown's name if he knew some one stood ready to snap his mug when he went up to the polls.

"I am aware that this idea may excite ridicule at first sight, but the more one turns it over in his mind the better he will like it. I believe it is a sound and practicable suggestion for getting rid of repeaters.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. ney enough has been collected to erect a statue to the late Dr. Charcot in Paris.

factured in England by a new process from the spe fibres from paper milis. Pestalozzi's literary remains are to be published

soon, with the assistance of the Swiss Government The first installment will be 450 letters addressed by the great pedagogus to the woman whom he married At the Argentina Theatre in Rome, as the Govern ment has cut down expenses, opera is being given for the first time without a subsidy. A woman, Mme. Stolaman, has undertaken the management. She began with Verdi's "Otello." Her first novelty will e Giulio Cottrau's "Griselda."

Three sets of memoirs to be published in the future

are being passed around in Paris; those of Marsha

Canrobert, of Thiers, and of Marshal McMahon. Thiers's memoirs are short and contain a bitter attack on McMahon. McMahon's first three volumes deal with his campaigns; the last shows strong antirepublican feelings.

A young woman has applied for the place of public

executioner, now vacant at Vienna. She states that she is 28 years old, strong, and good looking, and pleads that it will be more humane to the criminal to see, in his last moments, a charming woman rather than the hideous being hitherto employed. Pitte Sing, in " The Mikado," thought the same way, it will The Maharajah of Mysore, who has just died of

diphtheria at 30, was the most progressive of the Indian native princes. Under his rule Mysore was fully abreast of British India in the administration of justice, the protection of property, and in public works, while in some things, like the education of women and the development of the natural resources of the country it was far ahead of it. The Maharaja was the first Hindoo prince to establish a school for giris in India.

Herlin and Vienna were connected by telephone

hardly a month ago, and already there is business enough to need another line. The line has been con-nected with Tricate at one end and Hamburg at the other, making a total length of nearly 900 miles. It is expected that Hamburg will soon be connected with Copenhagen, which is joined to the Swedish assem-extending 850 miles north, when it will be possible for northern Sweden and southern Austria to commend cate by telephone

A maiarial map of Italy has just been issued by the Government Bureau of Statistics, based on the deaths during the years 1850-92, and showing the intensity of the discase by modifications of color. In three years there were 50,000 deaths from malarial causes or 54 in 100,000. The worst districts, where the milk tality is as high as 8 in 1,000, are in southwestern Sa dinia, southeastern Sicily, the Pontine marshes, the district at the head of the Gulf of Taranto, and the southeastern slope, from the promoniory of t south to the Ionian Sea. Districts where malaria pr vails, but not so intensely as to be fatal, are the inter-reaches of the Po. Grosseto in Tuscans, the mouth of the Tiber, and the district near Salerno and the fi ples of Pressum. In Rome itself malaria has sensible declined; the deaths in 1861 were (50) in 1892 and 139. The general mortality from this can has remained pretty constant, the average in 15

During 1894, according to the Publisher's Chronic During 1894, according to the Publisher's crossite, 5,500 new books and 1,185 new editions were tablished in England, an increas of some table proflast year. The new books are classified a reliconstitute for the public of the colony and trained to the stand works, 615; political seconds and trained to according to the colony and trained to the colony and the colony and trained to the colony and the colony and the colony are to the colony and the colony are the colony are the colony and the colony are the colony and the colony are the colony and the colony are the colony are the colony and the colony are the colony and the colony are the col alight increase over hat year in the dogs of house, large increase in books on law, positival commy are belies lettres, and a signi decline to posity of the intal works increased to parcent. In juvenile works there was a decrease of 400, which was a built the or crease in the number of works of fletten, this is he is ably due to the difficulty in drawing an ease it line is tween the two classes of books, in the imit gether about as many were published as in 1824.